DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 338 285 JC 910 501

AUTHOR	Knoell, Dorothy M.
TITLE	Updated Community College Transfer Student Statistics: Fall 1990 and Full-Year 1989-90. Staff Report Series. Commission Report 91-11.
INSTITUTION	California State Postsecondary Education Commission, Sacramento.
PUB DATE	Apr 91
NOTE	22p.
AVAILABLE FROM	California Postsecondary Education Commission, Third Floor, 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814-3985.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*College Transfer Students; *Community Colleges; Enrollment Trends; *Minority Groups; Public Colleges; *State Universities; *Student Behavior; Tables (Data); Transfer Programs; Trend Analysis; Two Year Colleges; *Two Year College Students
IDENTIFIERS	*California

ABSTRACT

The most recent trends in student transfer from the California Community Colleges (CCC) to the California State University (CSU) and the University of California (UC) are reviewed in this four-part report. After part 1 describes the purposes and organization of the report, part 2 provides a review of the current status of transfer and articulation in California. Part 3 presents historical data for CCC students who transferred to CSU and UC from fall 1965 through fall 1990, followed by an analysis of fall-term data by campus since 1981. In addition, part 3 provides data on fall-term transfer students to independent institutions from 1982 through 1989. Finally, part 4 examines statewide and systemwide transfer trends for the major ethnic groups. Major findings of the report include the following: (1) there were 454 fewer new transfers to CSU in fall 1989 than in fall 1982, although there was a 3.7% increase from fall 1989 to fall 1990; (2) each year between 1971-72 and 1977-78, the community colleges sent more than 50,000 new transfer students to CSU campuses; between 1978-79 and 1986-87 the number of new transfers to the CSU declined fairly steadily, reaching a low of 43,666 students in 1986-87 before increasing again over the past 3 years; (3) there were 7,420 new CCC transfers to UC in fall 1990, representing a 44.4% increase over fall 1982, although still less than the 8,193 community college transfers to UC in fall 1973; (4) all major racial/ethnic groups of CCC transfers students showed increases in new enrollments in fall 1990 over fall 1989 at both CSU and UC, except for white students, who showed a decrease in transfers to CSU; and (5) at UC, the smallest percentage gain in new transfers over the past 10 years was found among black students. Data tables are included. (PAA)

ED338285

STAFF REPORT SERIES

UPDATED COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENT STATISTICS

FALL 1990 AND FULL-YEAR 1989-90

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

E. Testa

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☒ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Dorothy M. Knoell

COMMISSION REPORT 91-11
PUBLISHED APRIL 1991

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

JC 910501

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Summary

This report updates certain portions of the Commission's *Student Profiles 1990* that displayed transfer statistics for California Community College students through the Fall 1989 term. It is being distributed prior to *Student Profiles 1991* because of its relevance to pending legislation on the transfer function and the interest of the field in the most recent transfer trends.

Following background information on pages 1-4, the report reviews Fall 1990 and full-year 1989-90 transfer data for California's public universities on pages 5-8 and changes in the racial-ethnic distribution of transfer students on pages 9-13.

The Policy Evaluation Committee of the Commission discussed this report at its meeting on April 29, 1991. Additional copies of the report may be obtained from the Publications Office of the Commission at (916) 324-4991. Questions about the substance of the report may be directed to Dorothy M. Knoell of the Commission staff at (916) 322-8015.

UPDATED COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENT STATISTICS, FALL 1990 AND FULL-YEAR 1989-90

A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
Third Floor • 1020 Twelfth Street • Sacramento, California 95814-3985

COMMISSION REPORT 91-11
PUBLISHED APRIL 1991

THIS is one in a series of staff reports on important issues affecting California postsecondary education. These reports are brought to the California Postsecondary Education Commission for discussion rather than for action, and they represent the interpretation of the staff rather than the formal position of the Commission as expressed in its adopted resolutions and reports containing policy recommendations.

Like other publications of the Commission, this report is not copyrighted. It may be reproduced in the public interest, but proper attribution to Report 91-11 of the California Postsecondary Education Commission is requested.

Contents

1. Background 1

   Organization of the Report 1

2. Brief Observations 3

   Good and Bad News 3

   Progress for Historically Underrepresented Groups 3

   Whither the New Programs 3

3. Transfer Data for California's Universities 5

   Systemwide Totals 5

   University Campus Enrollments of Community College Transfer Students 7

4. Changes in the Racial-Ethnic Distribution of Transfer Students 9

   The California State University 9

   The University of California 9

References 15

Displays

1. Flow of Transfer Students from California Community Colleges to the California State University, the University of California, and California's Regionally Accredited Independent Colleges and Universities, Fall Term 1965 Through 1990 and Full Year Through 1989-90 6

2. Community College Transfer Students to Campuses of the California State University and the University of California, Fall 1981 Through Fall 1990 8

3. Community College Transfer Students by Race/Ethnicity to the California State University and the University of California, Fall 1981 Through Fall 1990 10

4. Community College Transfer Students by Race/Ethnicity to the California State University and the University of California, Fall 1981 Through Fall 1990, as Proportions of the Total 11

1 Background

THIS REPORT on transfer has been prepared in order to inform State-level decision makers and the field about the most recent trends in transfer from the California Community Colleges to the California State University and the University of California.

The report includes data only about transfer students; it does not contain information about other aspects of student access to baccalaureate programs -- including freshman and transfer application, acceptance and admissions rates, as well as retention and degree completion data -- that would allow a fuller analysis of the entire transfer function as a means of access to the baccalaureate. Such data and a more complete analysis of the entire transfer function will be provided in a Commission report scheduled for publication this fall.

Organization of the report

Part Two of the report sets forth a few brief observations on the current status of transfer and articulation in California.

Part Three presents historical data for community college students who transferred to the State University and the University since Fall 1965 -- followed by an analysis of fall-term data by campus since 1981.

Finally, Part Four deals with statewide and systemwide trends for the major ethnic groups.

In each part, the analysis of data for the State University precedes that for the University because of the significantly larger numbers of students who transfer to the State University.

2 *Brief Observations*

Good and bad news

California's community college transfer function seems to have begun working again in terms of segmental and institutional commitments to transfer and articulation that are resulting in increasing enrollments of transfer students -- just at a time when the State's fiscal health seems to be at its worst, with limitations on both enrollments and course offerings to be expected in 1991. The question of whose opportunity is to be limited -- and how -- remains to be answered, but it is unlikely that there will be opportunity "as usual" for all undergraduates -- new and continuing -- beginning in the Fall 1991 term.

Senate Bill 121 (Hart, 1991), if adopted and signed into law, will set forth priorities in the enrollment of new undergraduate students in the University and the State University and appears to give priority to transfer students from California Community Colleges over most other *applicant* groups -- if there is some clear understanding of who is "qualified" as well as at least minimally eligible. The rationing of new undergraduate space in the University and on most State University campuses has been an issue for some time but takes on new importance in times of a severe shortage of resources, even if SB 121 were to fail to pass or be vetoed, as happened with its predecessor, SB 507, in 1990. Students for the most part have already received notification of admission for the Fall 1991 term, and the new admissions cycle will begin soon, especially for the new class of applicants who will soon complete their preparatory studies with no assurance about what to expect in regard to availability of opportunity.

Progress for historically underrepresented groups

Transfer data for Fall 1990 enrollees are encouraging in regard to recent progress that the University and the State University have made in enrolling students from historically underrepresented groups -- with the exception of Black students. Predictions of continuing increases are risky -- not only because of the expected limitations on opportunity that will result from reduced resources but also because of the likelihood that more recent high school graduates who in the past would have attended the University and the State University as freshmen will now enroll in community college transfer programs. Increased costs and increased freshman admission requirements in the universities, as well as insufficient space for all eligible freshman applicants, will surely produce an increase in potential transfer students in the community colleges who will compete with an ever larger, more diverse group for admission with advanced standing.

Whither the new programs

A number of new programs and services to improve transfer and articulation are emerging from the pilot or developmental stage and are ready for full implementation and institutionalization. Some have been funded categorically by the Governor and the Legislature, while others have used funds that have been specially allocated by the segments or individual campuses. Among them are the general education core curriculum for transfer, transfer centers, ASSIST (Articulation System Stimulating Intersegmental Student Transfer), the CAN (California Articulation Number) system, and numerous faculty-to-faculty activities to improve the articulation of courses and programs. They all require faculty and staff time to continue and expand -- as will be seen in the plans that the segments are now developing to improve transfer -- and resources for this purpose may be difficult to allocate in the forthcoming time of additional fiscal constraints.

Another aspect of this observation involves assessment and the difficulty that evaluators will encounter in trying to assess further progress as opportunities to transfer are increasingly limited in the near

future. What may appear to be no progress in increasing transfer may in fact be a mere reflection of reduced opportunity. A number of researchers are now engaged in developing a methodology for calculating a transfer rate (BW Associates, Cohen). Further efforts in this area, as well as efforts to increase whatever rate or rates that are to be calculated, will continue; but they will be tempered by the likelihood of reduced opportunity to transfer until relief comes to California and its public universities from its present fiscal crisis.

3 Transfer Data for California's Universities

Systemwide totals

Display 1 on page 6 shows the number of fall-term and full-year California Community College students to the California State University and the University of California beginning in Fall 1965 and continuing through Fall 1990, as well as the number of fall-term transfer students to independent institutions from 1982 through 1989.

The California State University

Data in Display 1 for the past decade show no clear trend for the California State University, with 1.5 percent or 454 fewer new transfer students in Fall 1990 than in Fall 1982. A low point for both the State University and the University occurred in Fall 1986 following an earlier decline in community college enrollments of potential transfer students. A difference of only 2,513 students or less than 10 percent separates the high and low points of the past decade, and changes from year to year in the number of new transfer students do not appear to reflect a systemwide trend. At the same time, the State University showed an increase of 3.7 percent or 1,039 more students in Fall 1990, after experiencing a small decrease in Fall 1989.

Although percentage increases have been small, the State University's recent enrollment of new transfer students was nearly four times larger than the number newly enrolled at the University.

Historical data in Display 1 show that numbers of new transfer students exceeded the Fall 1990 total in 15 of the past 22 years, with the largest number in the same period as that for the University -- the mid-1970s. Recent enrollments tend to be smaller than those prior to Fall 1985, but the decline is not steep.

Statistics on full-year enrollments of new transfer students are available for the State University since 1969-70. (The segment enrolls about 38 percent of its new transfer students in the winter and spring terms.) Enrollments of new transfer students were more than 50,000 in 1971-72 through 1977-78, then declined to a low of 43,666 in 1986-87 before increasing again during the past three years. Three years is not long enough to establish a new trend, however, and budget cutbacks may begin to limit opportunity for new transfer students to enroll in the "off terms" -- particularly in high-demand majors.

The California Community Colleges supplied 77.0 percent of the State University's new undergraduate transfer students in the recent fall term and 76.1 percent for the full year. The next largest groups came from out-of-state institutions (8.2 percent in both fall and for the full year) and other State University campuses (7.7 percent in the fall and 8.2 percent for the full year).

University of California

The University enrolls significantly fewer community college transfer students than the State University, largely because of its overall smaller size, but also because of its greater first-time freshman enrollment pressures. Nonetheless, recent efforts to improve the transfer function in the University seem to have paid off. The University data in Display 1 present a clear upward trend. Its Fall 1990 enrollment of new transfer students was 44.4 percent larger than in Fall 1982 and 19.2 percent larger than in the previous fall term (a difference of nearly 1,200 students). The increase began only in 1986 -- the low point of the decade, before which there had been decreases since 1983. The decrease in the mid-1980s may reflect the University's recent policy decision that transfer students should complete lower-division requirements in the community colleges before transferring, thus slowing down the flow for a few years until students were able to comply with this admission practice. In fact, the high of 7,420 new community college transfer stu-

DISPLAY 1 *Flow of Transfer Students from California Community Colleges to the California State University, the University of California, and California's Regionally Accredited Independent Colleges and Universities, Fall Term 1965 Through 1990 and Full Year Through 1989-90*

	Number of California Community College Transfers to:					
	The California State University		The University of California		Independent Institutions	
Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year
1965-66	NA	NA	2,948	NA	NA	NA
1966-67	NA	NA	3,761	NA	NA	NA
1967-68	NA	NA	3,702	NA	NA	NA
1968-69	NA	NA	3,785	NA	NA	NA
1969-70	28,207	43,963	4,458	NA	NA	NA
1970-71	29,059	49,245	5,166	NA	NA	NA
1971-72	32,546	52,989	6,154	NA	NA	NA
1972-73	34,619	53,820	7,165	NA	NA	NA
1973-74	33,089	51,335	8,193	NA	NA	NA
1974-75	32,646	51,144	7,813	NA	NA	NA
1975-76	35,537	52,917	8,002	NA	NA	NA
1976-77	32,653	51,230	7,123	NA	NA	NA
1977-78	34,001	51,159	6,392	NA	NA	NA
1978-79	31,609	47,430	6,193	NA	NA	NA
1979-80	30,483	46,326	5,669	NA	NA	NA
1980-81	30,527	46,649	5,386	NA	NA	NA
1981-82	30,072	45,283	4,847	NA	NA	NA
1982-83	29,824	45,400	5,137	NA	1,283	NA
1983-84	30,274	45,726	5,307	NA	2,776	NA
1984-85	30,134	45,476	5,257	NA	2,874	NA
1985-86	29,682	45,469	4,932	6,574	NA	NA
1986-87	27,761	43,666	4,861	6,754	6,051	NA
1987-88	28,257	44,700	5,465	7,713	8,755	NA
1988-89	29,393	45,414	5,855	8,146	5,238	NA
1989-90	28,331	45,724	6,224	8,164	5,893	NA
1990-91	29,370	NA	7,420	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not available.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission transfer reports, 1965-1982; *Student Profiles*, 1983 to present.

dents this past fall was less than that of 17 years ago -- 8,193 in Fall 1973.

The University enrolls about one-fourth of its new community college transfer students in the winter and spring terms. Full-year data that are available for the last five years show a smaller percentage increase than fall-term data for these same years, with numbers enrolling in the "off terms" decreasing in 1989-90.

In Fall 1989, transfer students from the California Community Colleges accounted for 75.4 percent of all new undergraduate transfer students but only 61.1 percent of the full-year enrollees -- that is, those who enrolled in any of the three regular terms. The decrease in proportion from fall to full-year entrants appears to be a function of the enrollment of students from institutions in other states -- 20.1 percent for the full year but only 5.3 percent in the fall term. These "out-of-state" transfers may include California residents attending out-of-State institutions who wish to continue their work at the University, but no information is available at this time to document such an explanation. No other group of transfer students comprised as many as 10 percent of the total groups in either the fall term or during the full year.

University campus enrollments of community college transfer students

Display 2 shows State University and University of California campus enrollments of new community college transfer students in the Fall 1981 through the Fall 1990 terms.

The California State University

The State University's systemwide increase of 3.7 percent reflects increases on ten and decreases on seven campuses, with two campuses showing virtually no change from the previous fall term. Increases ranged from 13 more students (3.1 percent) at the Bakersfield campus to 317 more at Northridge, 338 at Long Beach, and 402 at San Diego -- all about 16 percent.

All ten campuses that showed increases in new transfer students exceeded the systemwide increase of 3.7 percent. These must be compared with the campuses that showed reduced enrollments of new transfer students that ranged from 2.8 percent at Fresno (46 fewer students) to 16.4 percent at San Luis Obispo (182 fewer) and 17.4 percent at Pomona (237 fewer) -- the latter two being the State University's polytechnic campuses with some special programs. The other large percentage and numerical decreases were found at Chico (7.4 percent, or 119 fewer students) and San Francisco (6.8 percent or 144 fewer), while Humboldt and San Jose showed only slight decreases from the previous years.

With the exception of the Fullerton and Pomona campuses that enrolled fewer new transfer students in Fall 1990 than in Fall 1989, the six southern California campuses of the State University contributed the most to the 3.7 percent systemwide increase -- 1,353 more students, with the net systemwide total being 1,039. The increases at the Dominguez Hills and San Bernardino campuses appear to be part of a recent trend, but year-to-year enrollments for the other four southern campuses -- Long Beach, Los Angeles, Northridge, and San Diego -- have tended to fluctuate without any apparent common cause. The Fall 1990 figures for the Pomona and San Luis Obispo campuses are the lowest of the ten years shown in Display 2, but they are not part of a general trend for those campuses.

The University of California

The University's 19.2 percent systemwide increase of new transfer students in Fall 1990 is reflected in increases for all eight general campuses except Santa Barbara, where the number decreased 10.2 percent from the previous fall term -- at a time when there was an increase from Santa Barbara City College. The Berkeley campus experienced the smallest percentage increase over Fall 1989 -- 4.6 percent -- with only 49 more new transfer students enrolled, but it ranked third among the eight campuses in the number of new transfer students. The Davis campus made the most impressive gain last year -- 37.4 percent and 388 more new students, followed by Santa Cruz (a 54.5 percent increase and 223 more students), Irvine (31.6 percent increase and 200 more students), and San Diego (27.9 percent increase and 147 more students). The Los Angeles campus remains the University's largest recipient of community college transfer students and increased its intake by 248 students.

DISPLAY 2 *Community College Transfer Students to Campuses of the California State University and the University of California, Fall 1981 Through Fall 1990*

The California State University	Fall 1981	Fall 1982	Fall 1983	Fall 1984	Fall 1985	Fall 1986	Fall 1987	Fall 1988	Fall 1989	Fall 1990
Bakersfield	331	323	329	350	395	383	389	424	420	433
Chico	1,787	1,799	1,852	1,817	1,850	1,614	1,616	1,681	1,606	1,487
Dominguez Hills	841	909	943	829	677	662	731	751	831	880
Fresno	1,593	1,637	1,641	1,564	1,548	1,582	1,613	1,618	1,665	1,619
Fullerton	2,219	2,098	2,182	2,148	2,136	2,216	2,158	2,176	2,055	1,983
Hayward	1,085	1,117	1,148	1,073	1,096	924	992	1,009	1,047	1,104
Humboldt	784	654	588	564	577	486	588	638	682	673
Long Beach	3,270	3,474	3,105	2,915	3,007	2,735	2,850	2,708	2,086	2,424
Los Angeles	1,582	1,278	1,407	1,252	1,317	1,280	1,263	1,112	1,174	1,312
Northridge	2,180	2,237	2,187	2,277	2,312	2,254	2,062	2,352	1,949	2,266
Pomona	1,208	1,605	1,526	1,560	1,219	1,200	1,287	1,178	1,224	1,087
Sacramento	2,749	2,609	2,575	2,770	2,698	2,391	2,405	2,764	2,697	2,974
San Bernardino	597	659	718	720	840	853	1,049	1,152	1,159	1,268
San Diego	2,916	2,566	3,147	3,529	3,103	2,556	2,750	2,509	2,488	2,588
San Francisco	2,095	2,095	2,124	2,134	2,270	2,174	1,892	2,277	2,120	1,976
San Jose	2,364	2,497	2,391	2,250	2,367	2,277	2,346	2,633	2,598	2,574
San Luis Obispo	1,267	1,048	1,251	1,257	1,142	966	972	1,058	1,112	930
San Marcos	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	302
Sonoma	663	739	692	636	663	700	740	745	814	916
Stanislaus	541	480	468	489	465	508	554	608	604	574
Total	30,072	29,824	30,274	30,134	29,682	27,761	28,257	29,393	28,331	29,370
The University of California										
Berkeley	794	853	910	897	816	795	1,137	1,139	1,068	1,117
Davis	645	688	714	829	708	617	779	940	1,036	1,424
Irvine	541	506	573	555	553	611	625	599	633	833
Los Angeles	1,020	1,044	1,038	896	933	915	1,044	1,180	1,283	1,531
Riverside	223	250	205	234	252	226	228	246	277	319
San Diego	354	433	462	463	472	488	510	418	527	674
Santa Barbara	889	969	972	954	804	810	761	901	991	890
Santa Cruz	378	393	431	429	393	396	381	432	409	632
Total	4,844	5,136	5,305	5,257	4,931	4,858	5,465	5,855	6,224	7,420

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission transfer reports and *Student Profiles 1990*.

4 *Changes in the Racial-Ethnic Distribution of Transfer Students*

ALL MAJOR racial/ethnic groups of community college transfer students -- Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, Filipino, Latino, Native American, and White -- showed increases in new enrollments in Fall 1990 over Fall 1989 at both the University of California and the California State University, *except* for White students at the State University, who showed a decrease. These data appear in Display 3 on the next page for Fall 1981 through Fall 1990, together with data for non-resident aliens, non-respondents, and those who responded "other." Display 4 on page 11 shows the same data as proportions of yearly totals.

The California State University

The percentage increase in the State University's enrollment of new transfer students who reported their ethnicity -- 94.0 percent of the total -- was 4.1 percent over the Fall 1989 term. The largest percentage and numeric gains were for Latino students -- 16.9 percent or 523 more students -- who ranked second in size of the group. The number of White transfer students remained virtually the same for the two years, while gains for the other groups all exceeded the 4.1 percent increase for the system at large.

Asian/Pacific Islander and Black students -- the third and fourth largest groups, respectively -- showed the smallest percentage increases: 5.8 percent or 152 more students for the former, and 6.6 percent or 106 more for the latter.

The two smallest racial/ethnic groups -- Native American and Filipino students -- made large percentage gains in Fall 1990 but small numeric increases over Fall 1989. That is, the number of Native American students increased 15.1 percent but only by 47 students, while the number of Filipino students increased 13.3 percent but only 90 students.

Nine-year gains

A long-term analysis of change at the State University should begin with the Fall 1982 term because of invalid data the previous year that resulted in underestimation of numbers for ethnic groups other than Native American. Data for Fall 1982 show what may be a small residual problem, but the State University's ethnic data appear to be more reliable now than in the early 1980s.

Data on changes between Fall 1982 and Fall 1990 are very different for the two university systems in that percentage increases of various racial/ethnic groups at the State University are much smaller than at the University. During a period when the State University indicated a net decrease of 1.9 percent among its students of known ethnicity, it indicated a decrease of 15.2 percent among White students, or 3,031 fewer students. However, the varying numbers of non-respondents during this nine-year period -- from 1,146 in Fall 1980 to 1,873 in Fall 1983 -- also limits the utility of the data for trend analysis for individual ethnic groups, as does the response of an increasing number of students that they fall in some other category of ethnicity than the six major categories.

Filipino transfer students are the State University's only racial/ethnic group to double in size between Fall 1982 and Fall 1990. As the second smallest group, they increased in number from 379 in 1982 to 768 in 1990 and showed a steady increase during that period.

Latino transfer students -- the second largest group,smaller only than White -- had the largest numeric increase (1,148 more students) and the second largest percentage increase (46.5 percent). They also exhibit a steady increase in numbers dur-

DISPLAY 3 Community College Transfer Students by Race/Ethnicity to the California State University and the University of California, Fall 1981 Through Fall 1990

	Total Transfer Students	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Filipino	Latino	Native American	Other	White	Total, Declared Ethnicity	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
The California State University											
1981	30,072	1,801	1,615	340	2,147	1,417	541	18,206	26,067	585	3,420
1982	29,824	2,309	1,593	379	2,467	371	547	19,955	27,621	524	1,679
1983	30,274	2,541	1,790	401	2,644	257	630	19,648	27,911	490	1,873
1984	30,134	2,649	1,769	446	2,695	294	550	19,876	28,279	462	1,393
1985	29,682	2,693	1,577	525	2,718	377	631	19,328	27,849	535	1,298
1986	27,761	2,651	1,403	546	2,698	332	547	17,859	26,036	579	1,146
1987	28,257	2,721	1,475	567	2,875	334	578	17,789	26,339	624	1,294
1988	29,393	2,665	1,560	636	3,019	288	602	18,260	27,030	665	1,698
1989	28,331	2,607	1,611	678	3,092	312	628	16,932	25,860	653	1,818
1990	29,370	2,759	1,717	768	3,615	359	822	16,924	26,964	644	1,762
The University of California											
1981	4,844	457	177	54	357	41	120	3,266	4,472	177	195
1982	5,136	519	176	60	389	32	112	3,432	4770	183	183
1983	5,305	586	204	47	434	43	96	3,568	4,978	150	177
1984	5,257	585	161	72	461	41	113	3,483	4,916	197	144
1985	4,931	574	151	75	492	41	90	3,209	4,632	179	120
1986	4,858	591	168	86	431	40	100	3,005	4,421	221	216
1987	5,465	708	183	115	525	51	53	3,466	5,101	217	147
1988	5,855	740	185	95	639	82	52	3,673	5,466	226	163
1989	6,224	780	197	94	680	78	69	3,882	5,780	229	215
1990	7,420	1,065	209	147	796	101	108	4,366	6,792	300	328

Source: California Postsecondary Education transfer reports and *Student Profiles 1990*.

ing the period of the analysis but show the largest gain during the past two years.

Asian/Pacific Islander transfer students in the State University are a particularly interesting group since they are fewer in number than Latino transfer students and increased only 19.5 percent (450 more students) between 1982 and 1990. (At the University of California, in contrast, the Asian/Pacific Islander group increased 133.0 percent (608 more transfer students), while the University's Latino transfer students increased only 17.1 percent.)

DISPLAY 4 *Community College Transfer Students by Race/Ethnicity to the California State University and the University of California, Fall 1981 Through Fall 1990, as Proportions of the Total*

	Total Transfer Students	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Filipino	Latino	Native American	Other	White	Total, Declared Ethnicity	Non-Resident Alien	No Response
The California State University											
1981	100.00	6.0	5.4	1.1	7.1	4.7	1.8	60.5	86.7	1.9	11.4
1982	100.00	7.7	5.3	1.3	8.3	1.2	1.8	66.9	92.6	1.8	5.6
1983	100.00	8.4	5.9	1.3	8.7	0.8	2.1	64.9	92.2	1.6	6.2
1984	100.00	8.8	5.9	1.5	8.9	1.0	1.8	66.0	93.8	1.5	4.6
1985	100.00	9.1	5.3	1.8	9.2	1.3	2.1	65.1	93.8	1.8	4.4
1986	100.00	9.5	5.1	2.0	9.7	1.2	2.0	64.3	93.8	2.1	4.1
1987	100.00	9.6	5.2	2.0	10.2	1.2	2.0	63.0	93.2	2.2	4.6
1988	100.00	9.1	5.3	2.2	10.3	1.0	2.0	62.1	92.0	2.3	5.8
1989	100.00	9.2	5.7	2.4	10.9	1.1	2.2	59.8	91.3	2.3	6.4
1990	100.00	9.4	5.8	2.6	12.3	1.2	2.8	57.6	91.8	2.2	6.0
The University of California											
1981	100.00	9.4	3.7	1.1	7.4	0.8	2.5	67.4	92.3	3.7	4.0
1982	100.00	10.1	3.4	1.2	7.6	0.6	2.2	67.8	92.9	3.6	3.6
1983	100.00	11.0	3.8	0.9	8.2	0.8	1.8	67.3	93.8	2.8	3.3
1984	100.00	11.1	3.1	1.4	8.8	0.8	2.1	66.3	93.5	3.7	2.7
1985	100.00	11.6	3.1	1.5	10.0	0.8	1.8	65.1	93.9	3.6	2.4
1986	100.00	12.2	3.5	1.8	8.9	0.8	2.1	61.9	91.0	4.5	4.4
1987	100.00	13.0	3.3	2.1	9.6	0.9	1.0	63.4	93.3	4.0	2.7
1988	100.00	12.6	3.2	1.6	10.9	1.4	0.9	62.7	93.4	3.9	2.8
1989	100.00	12.5	3.2	1.5	10.9	1.3	1.1	62.4	92.9	3.7	3.5
1990	100.00	14.4	2.8	2.0	10.7	1.4	1.5	58.8	91.5	4.0	4.4

Source: Display 3.

Finally, the State University's Black transfer students -- ranking fourth among its six major racial/ethnic groups in size -- increased 7.8 percent between 1982 and 1990, with a net gain of 124 students. More transfer students at the State University identified themselves as Black in Fall 1983 and 1984 than in Fall 1990, and the State University's number of Black transfer students has increased only since Fall 1988. Thus in both the State University and the University, Black transfer students remain a small ethnic group and show only small numeric gains in enrollment during the past dec-

ade. In any case, the under-enrollment of Black students as both freshman and transfer students -- compared with their representation in their age cohort -- continues to be a major concern in pursuing the State's goals of educational equity for all ethnic groups.

Display 4 for the State University shows that increases between 1982 and 1990 in the proportions that the various groups represent in the distribution by racial/ethnic group correspond quite closely to increases in numbers. Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, Filipino, Latino, and "other" groups all had a larger share of the total enrollment of new students at the end of the decade, while White students had a smaller share and Native American students -- for whom some data problems have been noted -- had the same share. Latino transfer students attained the largest increase in proportion during the decade -- from 8.3 percent to 12.3 percent of the total, thus putting it ahead of all groups except White students. The decade-long decrease in the proportion of the State University's White transfer students was from 66.9 percent to 57.6 percent, and -- unlike those at the University -- they decreased in numbers as well.

The University of California

In Fall 1990, 95.6 percent of the University's new transfer students reported their ethnicity -- including 1.5 percent who said "other" and 4.0 percent who classified themselves as non-resident aliens. Each of the groups showed an increase over Fall 1989. Asian/Pacific Islander transfer students showed the largest numerical increase (285 more students) and the second largest percentage increase -- 15.7. White students' percentage increase was 12.5 and 484 more students enrolled. The largest percentage increase was attained by Filipino students (56.4 percent), but this represents only 53 more students and the group ranked fifth in size among the six major racial/ethnic groups. Asian/Pacific Islander students ranked second in size among these six groups.

The percentage increase over Fall 1989 for combined racial/ethnic groups was 17.5, and Latino students almost reached this level, with an increase of 17.1 percent or 116 more students. They ranked third among the six groups in size, followed by Black students, who had a gain of 6.1 percent or 12 more students. The smallest group continued to be Native American students, who showed an increase of 22.8 percent or 23 students in the Fall 1990 term.

Ten-year gains

At the University, new Black transfer students made the smallest percentage gain (18.1 percent) in fall enrollments over the past decade among all six ethnic groups. Their number for the Fall 1990 term was the largest in the ten-year period, but no steady increase among them was apparent. The second smallest percentage gain occurred among White students -- 33.7 percent, compared with 51.9 percent for all ethnic groups combined. Like Black students, White transfer students showed no steady gain during this period.

Each of the remaining four racial/ethnic groups more than doubled its enrollment of new transfer students at the University during the past decade. Their percentage increases ranged from 123.0 for Latino students to 133.0 for Asian/Pacific Islander students to 146.3 for Native American students, and to 172.2 for Filipino students -- the last two of which are still, of course, very small groups. The gains among Asian/Pacific Islander and Latino transfer students were quite steady during the past decade, with small lapses only in the mid-1980s.

Display 4 shows the numeric data from Display 3 as proportions of the University's annual total enrollment of new transfer students. Changes in numbers from year to year may, of course, produce changes in proportions that depict a somewhat different picture. This is most evident for Black transfer students (also for the White majority), who comprised a smaller proportion of the University's new transfer students in Fall 1990 than in Fall 1981, although this group increased numerically during the period. Asian/Pacific Islander transfer students, on the other hand, represented 9.4 percent of the University's total in Fall 1981 but 14.4 percent in 1990, and they also showed a large numeric and percentage gain during the decade. Latino students showed the second largest gain in proportion -- from 7.4 to 10.7 percent -- and although they showed a large increase in numbers between 1989 and 1990, they were a smaller proportion of the total in 1990 than in 1989 (10.7 and 10.9, respectively).

Filipino, Native American, and non-resident alien transfer students all increased proportionately during the past decade and between Fall 1989 and Fall 1990, and all increased in numbers as well. Thus the only racial/ethnic group except White to increase numerically but decrease in their proportion of the University's new transfer students was Black.

References

BW Associates. *Enhancing Transfer Effectiveness: A Model for the 1990s*. Berkeley: BW Associates, January 1990.

California Postsecondary Education Commission. *Update of Community College Transfer Student Statistics, 1988-89: The University of California, The California State University, and California's Independent Colleges and Universities*. Commission Report 89-23. Sacramento: The Commission, August 1989.

---. *Student Profiles: 1990*. Commission Report 90-23. Sacramento: The Commission, October 1990.

Cohen, Arthur M. *The Transfer Indicator: Progress to Date in the Transfer Assembly Project*. Los Angeles: Center for the Study of Community Colleges, April 11, 1991.

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature.

Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 15 members. Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The other six represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California.

As of March 1991, the Commissioners representing the general public were:

Lowell J. Paige, El Macero; *Chair;*
Henry Der, San Francisco; *Vice Chair;*
Mim Andelson, Los Angeles;
C. Thomas Dean, Long Beach;
Rosalind K. Goddard, Los Angeles;
Helen Z. Hansen, Long Beach;
Mari-Luci Jaramillo, Emeryville;
Dale F. Shimasaki, San Francisco
Stephen P. Teale, M.D., Modesto.

Representatives of the segments were:

Joseph D. Carrabino, Orange; appointed by the California State Board of Education;

James B. Jamieson, San Luis Obispo; appointed by the Governor from nominees proposed by California's independent colleges and universities

Meredith J. Khachigian, San Clemente; appointed by the Regents of the University of California;

John F. Parkhurst, Folsom; appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges;

Theodore J. Saenger, San Francisco; appointed by the Trustees of the California State University; and

Harry Wugalter, Thousand Oaks; appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education.

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory planning and coordinating body, the Commission does not administer or govern any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it cooperates with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform these functions, while operating as an independent board with its own staff and its own specific duties of evaluation, coordination, and planning.

Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, its meetings are open to the public. Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request before the start of the meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its executive director, Kenneth B. O'Brien, who is appointed by the Commission.

The Commission publishes and distributes without charge some 30 to 40 reports each year on major issues confronting California postsecondary education. Recent reports are listed on the back cover.

Further information about the Commission, its meetings, its staff, and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1020 Twelfth Street, Third Floor, Sacramento, CA 98514-3985; telephone (916) 445-7933.

UPDATED COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENT STATISTICS, FALL 1990 AND FULL-YEAR 1989-90

California Postsecondary Education Commission Report 91-11

ONE of a series of reports published by the Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Additional copies may be obtained without charge from the Publications Office, California Postsecondary Education Commission, Third Floor, 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814-3985.

Recent reports of the Commission include:

90-23 Student Profiles, 1990: The First in a Series of Annual Factbooks About Student Participation in California Higher Education (October 1990)

90-24 Fiscal Profiles, 1990: The First in a Series of Factbooks About the Financing of California Higher Education (October 1990)

90-25 Public Testimony Regarding Preliminary Draft Regulations to Implement the Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education Reform Act of 1989: A Report in Response to Assembly Bill 1993 (Chapter 1324, Statutes of 1989) (October 1990)

90-26 Legislation Affecting Higher Education During the Second Year of the 1989-90 Session: A Staff Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission (October 1990)

90-27 Legislative Priorities of the Commission, 1991: A Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission (December 1990)

90-28 State Budget Priorities of the Commission, 1991: A Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission (December 1990)

90-29 Shortening Time to the Doctoral Degree: A Report to the Legislature and the University of California in Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution 66 (Resolution Chapter 174, Statutes of 1989) (December 1990)

90-30 Transfer and Articulation in the 1990s: California in the Larger Picture (December 1990)

90-31 Preliminary Draft Regulations for Chapter 3 of Part 59 of the Education Code, Prepared by the California Postsecondary Education Commission for Consideration by the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education (December 1990)

90-32 Statement of Reasons for Preliminary Draft Regulations for Chapter 3 of Part 59 of the Education Code, Prepared by the California Postsecondary Education Commission for the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education (December 1990)

91-1 Library Space Standards at the California State University: A Report to the Legislature in Response to Supplemental Language to the 1990-91 State Budget (January 1991)

91-2 Progress on the Commission's Study of the California State University's Administration: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to Supplemental Report Language of the 1990 Budget Act (January 1991)

91-3 Analysis of the 1991-92 Governor's Budget: A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission (March 1991)

91-4 Composition of the Staff in California's Public Colleges and Universities from 1977 to 1989: The Sixth in the Commission's Series of Biennial Reports on Equal Employment Opportunity in California's Public Colleges and Universities (April 1991)

91-5 Status Report on Human Corps Activities, 1991: The Fourth in a Series of Five Annual Reports to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Bill 1829 (Chapter 1245, Statutes of 1987) (April 1991)

91-6 The State's Reliance on Non-Governmental Accreditation, Part Two: A Report to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Bill 1993 (Chapter 1324, Statutes of 1989) (April 1991)

91-7 State Policy on Technology for Distance Learning: Recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor in Response to Senate Bill 1202 (Chapter 1038, Statutes of 1989) (April 1991)

91-8 The Educational Equity Plan of the California Maritime Academy: A Report to the Legislature in Response to Language in the Supplemental Report of the 1990-91 Budget Act (April 1991)

91-9 The California Maritime Academy and the California State University: A Report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance in Response to Supplemental Report Language of the 1990 Budget Act (April 1991)

91-10 Faculty Salaries in California's Public Universities, 1991-92: A Report to the Legislature and Governor in Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51 (1965) (April 1991)

91-11 Updated Community College Transfer Student Statistics, Fall 1990 and Full-Year 1989-90: A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission (April 1991)

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges DEC 06 1991